BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1840. 3,198.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis.*—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

Agent in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 14, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 14, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM's ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications.

Bombay Gazette Office, 14th August 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

Bombay, 14th August 1840.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The Brig "SIR WILLIAM WALLACE," of 230 Tons, Captain CHARLES EDWARDS, will have immediate dispatch. For Freight or passage apply to

THO. JEFFERIES AND Co.

Bombay, 14th August 1840.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

TO-MORROW Saturday the 15th Instant, (*altered from Wednesday the 12th being Cocoanut day,*) Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit for Public Sale, at their Rooms, commencing at 11 A. M. A great variety of valuable Piece Goods, but very little damaged; they consist of Grey Long Cloths, Madapollams, Domestics. Also a quantity of Cotton Twist of different Nos. several Roles of China Silk of various colors *in good order.* An Invoice of Plain Damask Table covers, colored and plain Doilies and a variety of other property.

At 1 P. M. a quantity of English Loaf Sugar.

At 3 o'clock P. M. will be sold on the Custom house Bunder, 1 whole and 1 broken Anchor.

Nesbit Lane, 14th August 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Sale, on Friday the 21st Instant, at his residence, Colabah. The Household Furniture of Lieut. Col. MARSHALL (*about to leave the Presidency*) consisting of Silver and Plated ware; Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets; Jackwood Tables, Dining, Sofa, Card and Dressing; a variety of Chairs; a Side Boards; Glass and China ware; Cooking utensils; Cook room Furniture, &c. &c.

No Catalogues will be published, and the property on view from Wednesday the 19th Instant.

WHIPPY'S SADDLERY.

ON Wednesday next, the 19th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co will sell by Public Auction an Invoice of the above comprising a Military and Hunting Saddles and Bridles, Jocky and Hunting Whips, Horse Clothing, Girths, Curry Combs and Brushes, Carriage and Buggy Harness. An Invoice of *Fresh provisions,* consisting of Mock Turtle and Leak Soups, Calf's Feet Jelly, Soup and Boullie, Salmon &c.

At 1 P. M. will be sold a Shigram with Horse and Harness complete, a China Poney, an English Cow, and any Cattle or Carriages offering.

After which a small quantity of Champaign.

Orders from Outstations will be punctually attended to, if accompanied with references to parties who will receive and pay for the same, as Messrs. R. F. and Co. do not undertake the dispatch of any Articles from the Presidency, and their TERMS *being* CASH.

OXY-HYDROGEN APPARATUS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale the above Apparatus with MICROSCOPE attached, and bottles for forming the Gasses, Bags, and every thing complete.

The Microscope is capable of showing various objects, magnified on a medium of from TEN THOUSAND TO TWO MILLION TIMES.

A full description of the instrument may be found in the Bombay Times of the 4th of July as exhibited in London.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, a rich variety of Table ornaments of fluor and other spars, consisting of vases, obilisk and a variety of fancy Articles.

Nesbit Lane, 14th August 1840.

THE undersigned have from this date commenced business at Bushire, as Merchants and General Agents, under the style and firm of CONSTANTINE AND Co.

S. A. CONSTANTINE.
C. A. CONSTANTINE.

BUSHIRE, 1st *July* 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine.* It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly* The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

A Club of 3 reserved Tickets for the last 9th and 10th days drawing of the Second Calcutta Lottery of 1840. Divided into 30 Shares, to be had at WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND and Co's. opposite to the General Post Office, at Rupees 31 per each share. Half shares in the above Club shall be sold. The Number of the above three Tickets will be specified in the receipt which will be granted to the Shareholders, and such prize or prizes that may be drawn to the said Tickets, payable 60 days after the Drawing of the above Lottery shall have been concluded, if claimed within 12 Months and not otherwise a deduction of 2 per Cent as Commission will be deducted from the prizes. Terms Cash.—Bombay, 12th August 1840.

STATE of the WHEEL for the Last Two DAY'S DRAWING of the 2ND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1840.

1	Prize of.....		100,000
1	Do. of.....		10,000
1	Do. of.....		5000
8	Do. of..	1000 each.	8000
9	Do. of .	500 each.	4500
400	Do. of .	200 each.	80,000

FOR SALE.

AT AUGA MAHAMED RUZAH'S, opposite EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS in Meadow Street, the following articles just imported, viz. Otto of Roses, Rose water, Sheraz Tobacco, fine Bengal Ghoorakoo, Persian Caps; Spoons of sizes.

Bombay, 14th August 1840.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port to the *Indemnity Insurance Office* of Calcutta, and are prepared to grant Policies on Goods, payable in London, Calcutta, China, or here.

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Bombay, 14th August 1840.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that a Steamer appointed to convey the Mail of September next to the Red Sea, will be despatched on Friday the 28th of August.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 15th July 1840.

Bombay Castle, 7th August 1840.

No. 79 of 1840.—With reference to General Order No. 69, dated 8th ultimo, Conductor C. Winton is allowed to remain at Poona until the 31st instant, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Victoria.
SCHOONERS.	Berenice.
Shannon and Mahi.	Ceylon Govt. Steamer Senforth.
CUTTERS.	Cleopatra.
Margaret and Nurbudda.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Mahamudy.	Calcutta,
Adele.	Carnatic,
Sir John Herschel.	John,
Julia,	Westmoreland,
Crown,	Cumbrian.
Queen Victoria,	Monarch,
Wilson,	John Campbell.
Ann,	Leonard Dobbin.
Colchester,	Northumberland.
Majestic.	Clarendon.
Lord Auckland,	

COUNTRY.

Benares,	Sir Wm. Wallace,
Fort William.	Castle Huntly,
Cauderbux.	Orongan,
Doulut Savoy,	Soobrow,
Lady Grant.	Colonel Newal.
Pittamber Savoy,	Aliet Rahiman.
Earl of Clare.	Caledonia.
Helen.	John Wm. Dare,
Caroline,	Essavie
Charles Forbes,	Good Success.

PORTUGUESE	FRENCH.
Brig Simplicia.	Barque Naverino.
DUTCH.	
Barque Hannah.	

Time of High Water.

AUGUST 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
14th Friday.....	11 51	0 7
15th Saturday.....	0 25	0 41
16th Sunday.....	0 57	1 14

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH JUNE.
,, *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

Diary of the Week.

Aug. 14—Friday.
15—Saturday.
16—Sunday.—9th Sunday after Trinity.
17—Monday.
18—Tuesday.
19—Wednesday.
20—Thursday.—Moon Last Quarter.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 8TH AUGUST 1840.

		Buy	Sell
4 per Cent—1835	36.	at 98-4	to 98-8
4 per Cent—1832	33.	at 104	to 104¼

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 7th August 1840.

Mr. J. W. Hadow, to be third assistant to the collector and magistrate of Dharwar, and to continue to act as second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Rutnageeree.

Mr. D. Davidson, to be third assistant to the collector and magistrate of Belgaum, and to continue to act as second assistant.

Mr. W. J. Turquand, to be third assistant to the collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

Mr. C. E. Stewart, to act as third assistant to the collector and magistrate of Belgaum, and to join after the examination in October next.

Bombay Castle, 12th August 1840.

J. Pyne esqr. to act as collector of customs and land revenue at the presidency, remaining at the present station until relieved by Mr. H. Brown.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 7th August 1840.

Mr. S. Babington, to be assistant to the accountant general.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th August 1840.

P. W. LeGeyt esqr. senior magistrate of Police and revenue judge at the presidency, is allowed an extension, for one month, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 10th ultimo, under section V of the absentee regulation, to remain in the Deccan, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 12th August 1840.

Captain C. Benbow, of the 15th regiment native infantry, is appointed under the provisions of Act No. XIV of 1835, an assistant magistrate in the Ahmednuggur collectorate and to act as Bheel Agent and commandant of the Ahmednuggur Police Corps.

Mahomed Hoossein Oodeen is appointed to the office of Mooftee in the adawlut at Ahmedabad, from the 1st instant, in succession to Mahomed Saleh, who has been permitted to resign that appointment.

Captain A. F. Bartlet, of the 26th regiment native infantry is appointed under the provisions of act No. XIV of 1835 an assistant magistrate in the Poona collectorate and to act as commandant of the Poona police corps and superintendent of the city police.

J. Webb esqr. acting assistant judge and session judge at Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month from the 20th instant, under section XI of the absentee regulation, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

H. Brown esquire, to act as a judge and session judge of the Conkun.

J. W. Muspratt esquire, to act as a senior assistant judge and session judge of the Conkun, for the detached station of Rutnagherry.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1840.

No. 497 of 1840.—The following orders are confirmed:—

An Order by Brigadier Fearon, dated Poona 5th March 1839, directing Lieutenant Rippon of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to conduct the duties of the Bazar Department, during the absence of Lieutenant Horne, until further orders.

An Order by the Officer, dated Poona 1st June 1839, appointing Ensign Fenning of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Assistant to the Superintendent of Bazars and Police, until the arrival of Lieutenant Mylne, or until further orders.

No. 498 of 1840.—Captain A. McD. Elder, 1st Regiment European Infantry, is appointed to the charge of the Treasure Chest at Karrack.

No. 499 of 1840.—The following appointment is made:—

2nd Bombay European Regiment.

Lieutenant J. R. Hibbert to be Quarter Master

and Interpreter in Hindoostanee, vice Hervey appointed to the Scinde Irregular Horse.—Date of appointment, 19th June 1839.

No. 500 of 1840.—Major F. P. Lester, Secretary to the Military Board, is permitted to proceed to the Deccan, for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence until the 31st instant.

No. 501 of 1840.—Captain T. Cotgrave, of the Artillery, is appointed to act as Junior Deputy Commissary of Ordnance at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 7th August 1840.

No. 502 of 1840.—The following order is confirmed:—

An order by Major Newport, dated Sukkur the 8th ultimo, appointing Ensign Whitehill of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee to that Regiment, from the 6th ultimo, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 8th August 1840.

No. 503 of 1840.—A Division Order by Major General Sir J. F. Fitz-Gerald, K. C. B. appointing Lieutenant Marriott, of the Engineer Corps, to act as Executive Engineer at Poona, on the departure of Captain Goodfellow to Aden, is confirmed.

No. 504 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council has, at the recommendation of the Surveyor General of India, appointed Lieutenant and Brevet Captain R. Shortrede, of the 2nd Bombay European Regiment, to be a permanent 1st Assistant in the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

Bombay Castle, 10th August 1840.

No. 505 of 1840.—The following arrangements are made consequent on the departure of the Regiments ordered for Sinde.

Captain Benbow, 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Bheel Agent and in Command of the Ahmednuggur Local Corps, during the absence of Captain French.

Captain Bartlett, 26th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Commandant of the Poona Police Corps, during the absence of Lieutenant Rudd.

Captain H. N. Ramsay, 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Assistant to Garrison Engineer and Civil Architect at the Presidency, on the departure of Captain Rebenack.

No. 506 of 1840.—Consequent on the restoration of the Staff of the Southern Division of the Army, to Bombay, the following arrangements are made,

Captain R. Warden, Commissary of Ordnance posted to Southern Division of the Army.

Captain J. Grant, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, to relieve Captain Warden at Sukkur.

Lieutenant St. Clair, Horse Artillery, to have charge of Ordnance Stores at Deesa, on the usual depot allowance till further orders.

Captain C. Hunter, Pay Master, posted to Southern Division of the Army.

Lieutenant R. J. Shaw, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, in succession to Captain Bagshawe.

Lieutenant C. D. Mylne, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General in charge of Bazars at Poona, vice Shaw.

Captain Hallet, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to be Commissary and in charge of Bazars at Belgaum.

Lieutenant Threshie, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to be Commissary and in charge of Bazars at Ahmedabad.

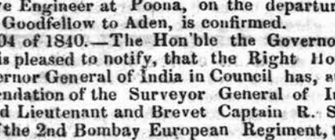
Lieutenant Preedy, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to be Commissariat officer and in charge of Bazars at Sukkur, during Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary General Bates's absence on sick certificate.

Lieutenant Ramsay, to be Commissariat Officer and in charge of Bazars at Kurrachee, during Lieutenant Preedy's absence.

Lieutenant W. B. Salmon, Sub-Assistant Commissary General in charge of Bazars at Deesa, to be also Commissariat Officer at that Station.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*



THE WEATHER.

AHMEDABAD.—The Collector of this zillah reported on the 31st of last month that since his preceding report there had been an abundant fall of rain throughout his charge, and that with the exception of the rice, the young crops were in a very forward state every where, the previous dry weather had retarded the transplantation of the rice, but the state of the weather at the date of the report was very favorable, and that operation was in progress.

KAIRA.—Slight showers continued to fall every day in all the districts of this Collectorate between the 24th and 29th of last month, and the bajree and other common crops were coming on a pace, the rice however was rather backward, as a sufficient body of water had not lodged in the fields, to admit of transplantation being carried on with any great celerity according to statements which had been received at the Hoozoor from the districts, cultivation had extended to 5,54,209 beegas up to the end of the week reported on.

SURAT.—The rain is said to have fallen very variously in different districts of this zillah, during the week ending the 27th of last month in some Purgunnahs there had been none at all, but still every description of crops was looking healthy, in others there were light showers, sufficient for every purpose, except for the transplantation of the rice—in others again, the fall was abundant and every kind of crop was thriving, some slight damage it was added was done to the Jooaree fields in a few Villages by rats, and in some villages, having no tanks for irrigation, a further supply of rain was looked for.

BROACH.—Very little rain fell in this division of Goozerat during the week ending the 26th of last month; but on the whole the state of the weather was considered propitious, and the young crops were said to be looking healthy and promising.

TANNAH.—The report from this zillah is for the week ending the 31st ultimo, and mentions that the accounts continued to be most cheering from all the districts excepting Bassein, where less rain had fallen, and cultivation was not quite so forward as elsewhere.

RUTNAGHERIE.—During the week ending the 27th ultimo, the fall of rain in every quarter of this zillah was constant and plentiful, and all the agricultural operations of the Ryots were going forward favorably.

SHOLAPOOR.—There was almost a general want of rain throughout this Collectorate between the 24th and 31st of last month, in consequence of which sowing was at a stand, and the young crops, in some parts, were either withering, or altogether dried up: the young plants in some districts however were still flourishing, and in others might still be preserved by a timely fall of rain.

POONA.—In this zillah there was sufficient rain during the last week in last month, in all the Purgunnahs, excepting the three most Eastern, where the crops were said to be suffering, and sowing at a stand, in consequence of the deficiency of rain: the report also mentions that the embankments to some ice fields in Dhonja Petah were burst, and the crops injured in some instances owing to the heaviness of the rain in that direction.

NUGGUR.—The accounts from this part of the Deccan, mention that the fall of rain was almost incessant throughout, the Nassick sub-division during the week ending the 25th ultimo; but that the want of rain was rather complained of in the Southern Talookas of the Zillah; in the rest of the Collectorate, however, the weather was favorable and a great part of the Khureef seed had been sown.

CANDEISH.—In this Province there had been moderate showers in most parts of it during the week ending the 24th ultimo; and the accounts from all quarters continued favorable.

The Sportsman.

MHOW MEETING, 11TH JANUARY 1841.

MONDAY, 1ST DAY.

1. A Sweepstake for all Arab Horses that never started for Purse, Plate, Match or Sweepstakes, 150 Rupees P. P. with 500 Rupees from the Fund.

One two mile Heats,—8st. 7lbs. to be closed on the 31st December 1840.

2 Subscribers or no race.

2. The Welter Stakes of Rupees———from the Fund for all Arabs, entrance———Weight 11. 7. Gentlemen Riders once round the course.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND DAY.

1. The Indore Purse of 1000 Rupees for all Arabs 9st. 7lbs. Heats round the course, entrance 150 Rupees, 2 Horses or no race to be bonâ fide, not the property of confederates.

2. The Hack Stakes of Rupees——from the Fund for all Horses———Rupees each Subscriber 10. 7. Gentlemen Riders, half mile Heats: The winner to be sold for 400 Rupees if claimed, giving priority of claims to Horses coming in.

FRIDAY, 3RD DAY.

1. A Sweepstake of Rupees——from the Fund and———Rupees H. F. each for all Arabs that have never won, weight for age, closed the day before.

Heats 2 miles: 2 Subscribers or no Race.

2. A Purse of Rupees———from the Fund for all Arab Chargers bonâ fide property of Subscribers and that have been ridden as such on parade. Weight 10. 7. entrance———Rupees———once round the course.

3. A Poney Plate of Rupees 100 from the Fund with 10 Rupees entrance for all Poines 13 hands and under catch weight; Heats ½ a mile.

MONDAY, 4TH DAY.

1. Give and Take of Rupees———from the Fund and Rupees———each for all Arabs, weight for age and inches:—mile Heats.

2. The Malwa Darby for all Arab Horses——— Rupees———from the Fund———entrance Rs.——Mile Heats 11st. G. R.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH DAY.

1. Holkar's Cup value 1000 Rupees for all Horses, weight 8st. 7lbs. Country 9st. 7lbs. Stud bred 10st. 7lbs. and Cape 11 stone. Two mile Heats and 100 entrance. Two Horses or no race to be bonâ fide, not the property of Confederates.

2. A Purse of Rupees———for all Arab Galloways 13. 3. and under Rupees———each Subscriber. Heats one mile and a half weight 8st.

LAST DAY, FRIDAY.

1. Forced Handicap of Rupees———from the Fund for which all winners must enter: H. F.——— ———Rupees each Subscriber, with the exception of Ponies, Hacks and Chargers.

Once round the Course.

2. The Beaten Plate for all Arab Horses that have not won during the meeting——————— from the Fund———Rupees——— each Subscriber Rs.———Mile Heats.

3. Hurdle Race for all Horses once round the course 10. 7. G. R. four Hurdles 3 feet high.——— Rs.———from the Fund.

N. B.—The Rule regarding the two Horses or no Race, is their being not the property of confederates is applicable to all the races.

English Blood excluded except where mentioned.

C. V. J.
Secretary Mhow Turf.

Mhow, 6th August 1840.

Extraordinary Feat.

CAPTAIN H——'s, GREAT MATCH TO RIDE ONE HORSE FOUR-HUNDRED MILES IN FIVE DAYS.—We a short time since mentioned that Captain H—— of sporting celebrity, had backed himself to ride four hundred miles in five days on the same horse, a feat we believe almost unparalelled in the annals of sporting. This great match for five thousand rupees, even betting has just come off at Bangalore, and we hope to learn the result in time for publication. The following is the report of progress up to Friday evening:—

"I believe that I mentioned in my last that H— had made a bet of 5000 rupees, that he would ride one horse 400 miles in five days. At first every one laughed at him; even the dealers shook their heads said it could not be done. The match commenced on Tuesday at 3 P M. and H— in the first twenty-four hours performed ninety miles and four furlongs, that is sixty rounds of the Bangalore Race Course. On the second day he rode seventy-six miles and four furlongs, at the end of which day, the bets were three and afterwards five to one against him. The horse looked very much drawn up and his eyes sunken. The third day he performed sixty-nine miles, seven furlongs and twenty yards. The horse in wonderful spirits and looking much better than he did after the first day. The odds if any thing in his favour. The fourth day at ten P. M. he completed eighty three miles, and five furlongs: a great change for the worse in the appearance of the horse but the odds still rising, as he had been going the whole of the preceding night with the exception of about 48 minutes that he was halted to have his legs bathed. He still eats well and drinks a bottle of beer every two or three hours. I think he will win."

"Bangalore, Saturday. H—, I am happy to say has won his match, with three hours and forty five minutes to spare. He finished this morning at about 17 minutes to 12 o'clock. Both man and horse look wonderfully well; the latter began cutting capers the moment his saddle was taken off. Thousands of people were out on the course. Sir Hugh Gough rode with H—— for the last eleven rounds 16 miles and a half and the good old General appeared to take much interest in his success The horse, *Jumping Jemmy*, fed admirably well to the last. On reaching the winning post where thousands were assembled H—— was received with thundering cheers and carried in triumph up to the Race Stand, in a chair that had been prepared for that purpose amidst the deafening hurrahs of all present."

We shall give further and fuller particulars of this interesting match of Friday.—*Madras United Service Gazette, August* 4.

A BIT OF SHIKAR.—Lieutenants M——e of the Horse Artillery and H——h of the 4th Cavalry have been out after Bison, in the Jungle near Ryacotta. They shot two Bison Bulls each 18½ hands high, splendid Animals, and fell in with three Tigers but gave them a wide berth having no Elephants!

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REMOVAL OF CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Can you or any of your numerous and intelligent correspondents inform the public generally, land the parties personally interested more particularly, why the 6th Regiment which arrived at Deesa in April 1838, should be selected to move before the 9th, which arrived at Ahmedabad in February 1837?

Also why the 6th Regiment which has been 5 years in Guzerat, and 2½ at Deesa, our hottest station, with a strong outpost at Balmeer, should be selected for Upper Sind, and the 8th Regiment from Sattara, for the Sea Coast position at Kurachee?

Also why the 1st Grenadiers after two years service in Upper Sind should be consigned to Deesa?

These are all apparent anomalies, tho' no doubt capable of explanation, for no one apprehends the sic Volo sic jubeo system from Sir Thos. McMahon.

Still the explanation is not self evident, at the first glance, and it ought to be shown, for the credit of the departmental staff regulating these matters, that a more equitable arrangement could not be made without injury to the public service.

The 8th to Ahmmedabad, the 9th instead of the 6th to Sind, via Nugur Parker; and the 1st Grenadiers to Kurrachee instead of Deesa, appear feasible fair moves, and strict justice to the parties concerned.

But until we hear how the reliefs as ordered are to be effected, it is idle to conjecture on the intermediate arrangements and details of the general move, but in the meanwhile let us look to Sir Thos. McMahon for

FAIR PLAY.

THEATRE.

MY DEAR S.—You are getting angry which is ominious of at ottering cause; but preserve your temper, for should you at last lose your equanimity there will be great lamentation in Israel—there has already been wailing on account of your indecorous displays in public, which have brought rebuke upon the children of your tribe—your Newspaper libels, your awkward revilings against the stage, and apologetic defences of the abominations of India—and your ignorant invectives against the proud literature of your Country, and the elegancies of taste and civilization, have brought scorn upon your race—do not compromise it still more, by running a-muck, and exhibiting before a blushing public the unseemly spectacle of an enraged disputant scattering indiscriminate abuse, with the liberality of a Billingsgate virago.—I have no hopes my dear S. that our controversy will ever be brought to a happy conclusion, now that you have cast from you the decorum of fair discussion, and have fallen into the vicious practice of calling people such names as "unadulterated blackguards"—besides

"'Tis strange how some men's tempers suit
"(Like slut and brandy) with dispute,
"That to their own opinions stand fast
"Only to have them claw'd and canvast;
"That keep their consciences in cases,
"As fiddlers do their crowds and bases,
"Ne'er to be us'd but when they're lent
"To play a fit for argument;
"Make true and false, unjust and just,
"Of no use, but to be discust;
"Dispute, and set a paradox
"Like a strait boot upon the stocks,
"And stretch it more unmercifully
"Than Helmont, Montaigne, White, or Tully."

When you first obtruded into this discussion or rather originated the noval schism about the Theatre, and expressed your fond anxiety for your dear little ones, I pitied your ineffable ignorance on the subject, and endeavoured to allay your fears, by explaining to you the innocuousness of the stage, and the advantage, to youths educated in India, of which it would be productive; but when I understood you better and saw you come like Howleglas neighing and capering on your hobby-horse, and shaking your bells and brandishing your fool's bawble, could I choose, but hold my sides and laugh at your grotesque appearance? Would I not have been called as mad as yourself if I had come against you after that, armed cap-a-pie, and attempted to regulate your morris-dancing by the soothing tones of reason? However my dear S. as I perceive my laughing humour has given you offence, and as I really cannot help feeling an affection for you in spite of your vagaries, I will try to restrain my mirth and be as demure as you please.

Separating the sly inuendo and covert abuse in your last letter from the pith of the point in dispute, I will first observe that you are evidently staggered at the horrid nature of your first intentions, of reducing mankind to pristine barbarism—you dare, no longer, let it be supposed that you meditate the universal suppression of history, and poetry, and have therefore recalled your anathema against our English *dramatic literature*, and have addressed the full force of your fiery zeal against *dramatic performances*.—Now my dear S. say whether this, is not something like a distinction without a difference, for if you *can* tolerate the drama in your closet, what possible objection can you have to see it represented on the stage where it receives so many aids to add to its attractiveness—but perhaps you will turn round again, for you are a very turning dervish in the frequency of your gyrations, and tell us that you do not admire our dramatic literature even in your study, and that you merely reserve your efforts to overthrow it, till you have accomplished the demolition of the stage, in which case you will be under the necessity of admitting that, in common consistency, you ought to follow up your work of regeneration by consigning all history and poetry to the flames, and by tearing out a few of the pages of the scriptures which do not correspond with your notions of morality, or by writing a family Bible of your own for your nursery, as honest Bowdler did with Shakspeare—Again if you say that you can tolerate the *drama*, as being instructive in some degree, as you once before admitted, but will continue to set your face against the *stage* as demoralizing, grounding the latter opinion on a single scene in *one* play and a single incident in *another*, then I will tell you, my dear S. that your argument is a fallacia accidentis in reasoning, by which you pronounce an opinion with respect to the essential *properties* of the stage, according to something which is merely accidental to it—as well might you try to cry down the Christian religion, and raise your hand to raze the Church and conventicle, because a methodist mounts a tub occasionally, to make religion ridiculous; or because a pretty woman sometimes goes to Church to exhibit a very brilliant pair of Eyes, and ogle her sweetheart more than to say her prayers.

In conclusion my dear S. I will deny, and I defy you to prove, that it is in any way *profane* to turn his infernal Majesty King Pluto, and Her Most Infernal Majesty, Queen Proserpine, and their infernal system of politics, into ridicule for the sake of a laugh—the *Hell* you saw represented some few years ago at our late Drury, was the Hell, you will be pleased to remember, of the religious system of the ancient Greeks and Romans—I must also deny and defy you to prove that the crime of seduction is ever represented on the British stage as venial or as a thing which has more in it to admire than to condemn—the crime indeed is never depicted with that disgusting minuteness on the stage, which you think requisite to make it *hateful*—The seducer however is always represented, as a vain, empty, worthless fellow, and is invariably held up to the ridicule of the audience; but believe me dear S. public opinion would never for a moment tolerate any such gross sensual display as you seem to imagine.

Believe me My dear S.
Yours sincerely,
SHADE OF SHAKESPEARE.

THE BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In one of your late Nos. you published a report of the proceedings of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay at their last Meeting with a *kind* of statement of the result of the operations of the Bank from its commencement to the 30th June, say about three months, shewing a small profit of about 10000 Rupees which had accrued to the Institution, and which we must all acknowledge to be sufficient to lead the Proprietors to expect very handsome dividends at no remote period.

At the Meeting above referred to a Proprietor, a gentleman of talent and high respectability proposed that thanks should be returned to the Directors for having done so much.

That the Directors deserve thanks for that and good intention is very probable, but the very idea of their being deserving of thanks for having done *much* is in my humble opinion truly absurd.

The amount of Cash at the disposal of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay from the 2nd or 3rd of April last, I believe to have been about 53 lacs of Rupees.—I should be glad to know why they did not purchase Government Papers to the extent of at least 20 Lacs which they might have got in the 4 per cents at 94 or 96 Rs. per 100 and which bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum, some would think might have been taken into the Net stock of the Bank at par, and have exhibited a clear profit of from 80,000 to 1,20,000 Rupees in addition to the proportion of interest which would have been about 20,000 Rs. more, so I humbly submit that the Proprietors thro' want of good management on the part of the Directors have suffered a loss of from 100,000 to 1,20,000 Rs.—It may be urged that Government Paper, altho' bearing interest at a fair rate should should not be calculated in the Net Stock of the Bank at more than its market value, but at any rate about 20,000 Rs. interest, and a large sum in the difference of the present market value of Government Paper from the prices of April last has been lost.

A correspondent of your's enquired a short time ago why the thanks of the Bank Proprietors assembled at their last meeting were not voted to the Secretary and the Accountant of the Bank—I have heard that the Secretary *unfortunately* has little or no power, and this I have occasion to suppose is the case, or I will venture to say that the results of the operation of the Bank for the three months in question would have been very different from what they are.

Your obedient Servant,
X.

13th August, 1840.

TENDERS FOR BEER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Can you inform me why the Commissary General has accepted Tenders for Beer at 66 Rupees per Hogshead, when the Merchants cannot get 50 Rupees for the same from the parties who purchased and tendered that very Beer for 66 Rs.

Yours &c.
A SUBSCRIBER.

PALANQUINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Can you inform me, who derives the benefit of letting out the Stables attached to the Military Board,—for the reception of Palanquins, during the night?

Yours obediently,
ONE THE OTHER NIGHT IN WANT OF A PALKEE.

To Correspondents.

IN reply to "A SUBSCRIBER," who propounded two queries to us in our last.—We say first, that the succession to a Baronetcy does not depend, as we surmised before, on the possession of any amount of income.—With regard to question the 2nd on *Beauté*—B counts two only—as his opponent has never refused to permit him to propose.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, August 14, 1840.

ON Wednesday last being Cocoanut day a large assembly of Natives lined the Sea Shore about Back Bay, and a Fair was established for the sale of Toys, Cakes, and Sweatmeats. Every thing was carried on with great order notwithstanding the denseness of the crowd. Each man threw his Cocoanut as an offering to propitiate the Sea Gods to behave with forbearance to their respective Pattamars, Buttelas, Dingheys and Boats &c. &c. and to grant them smooth seas and favorable gales. A few days more will we suppose see some of the largest in a state of preparation for a voyage. We wish them success as not a little of the trading prosperity of this port depends upon the traffic in these Native Craft, which is carried

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on to a much greater extent than is supposed by those who only casually observe their lateen sails upon the Coast. All the cargoes of Cotton are thus brought from Guzerat and the Southern Marhatta country, and the Malabar Boats bring valuable cargoes of Timber, Drugs and Spices. The Fair yesterday presented a lively appearance from the variety of costume and the generally gorgeous apparel in which the different groups of children were decked out and seated in all manner of conveyances from the Barouche to the bullock cart. The beggars were particularly vociferous and importunate in their vocation and shewed strongly the necessity of a Bombay Vagrant Act which we advocated in a late number. Most of the European portion of Society graced the ground with their presence, and the fairness of the weather made the whole festival a treat to those who had no pre-occupying care on their minds to mar their pleasure.

The two Steamers *Berenice* and *Cleopatra* after taking the 25th Regiment to Kurrachee and Scinde, are, we understand to make a second trip thither with the other Regiments, while the whole of the Camp Equipage and baggage is to proceed first in the Benares on the 15th instant. There is now very little chance of the Head Quarters and Left Wing of H. M. 40th Regiment moving to Upper Scinde from Kurrachee, as Troops must be retained at the latter station, and the small force at Quetta having been already increased it is to be hoped that a very short time will suffice to restore order and tranquillity in that part of the country. Great doubts seem to be entertained by the last accounts of the truth of the fall of Khelat, and if so, it is not improbable that Captain Bean's spirited resistance to the Kakurs has had its effect on the minds of the Beloochees, and shewn them what they may have to expect when a large force takes the field in earnest. We are anxiously looking for news from this quarter and trust to receive some further intelligence before the paper goes to Press.

Since writing the above we have received late in the evening accounts on which every reliance may be placed by letters of the 3rd of August, from Hyderabad, stating that Khelat had positively fallen to the son of Mehrab Khan and that a European Officer (supposed Lieut. Loveday) was wounded and a Prisoner, while Shah Nuwaz was missing, but whether dead, captured or escaped was not known. The Chief of the Insurgents had issued a summons to all the Chiefs of Mekran to join him with their Forces to defend the Capital against the expected attack from the English from Scinde and Candahar. The Jam of Beela is invited to forward a contingent of 700 men. It is reported also that two other European Gentlemen are in the hands of the enemy. It is possible that Mr. Masson may have been taken a prisoner by them as he was on his way up, and had not been heard of since he passed Beela. There was no doubt of the truth of this statement in the hands of the authorities at Hyderabad. Captain Bean was all safe on the 28th July, at which date letters had been received from him, the enemy had just broken up from before his Fort and retired to Moostoong, most probably concentrating prior to the general attack on Khelat.

Thus the reports in the Bengal Papers are confirmed and vigorous measures will have to be resorted to, and we trust that this time such an effectual settlement will take place as will prevent the insurgent Beloochees from rising again in any large bodies. Scinde must have two strong Brigades if not those besides Kurrachee, to keep any thing like an approach, to quiet Government for a long time to come, and in that case we only hope that the Regiments mentioned lately in orders will not lose their relief as it would appear that they fully require some measure of the sort.

We direct attention to the communication of a Correspondent who subscribes himself X. commenting on the proceedings of the Directors of the Bombay Bank. "He asks why a certain Capital was not vested in Government Securities, and a purchase made when that Stock was low in the Market and which now bears a higher quotation?" and adds "that "a large profit would have resulted to the "establishment from such a course of pro-"ceeding." Our own experience in Commercial and Monetary transactions is so small that we trust X. will find some one who can throw some light upon the subject, as 120,000 rupees are not to be lost without a sigh, and we opine if X. is right that the great bulk of Proprietors will not be over delighted to hear that such a sum might have found its way into their Coffers, if greater vigilance in seizing favorable opportunities had been exercised. We are of opinion from all accounts, that the Secretary and Accountant did deserve to be thanked, but we are not sure whether such a course is ever pursued at other meetings of public bodies *excepting the case of an Honorary Secretary*, and if so, no more need be said on the subject.

The Captains of Vessels in the Harbour who reside on shore complain heavily that if they require any of their small private stores strictly for the use of their own Tables, that a heavy duty is levied on their arrival, from the Ship to the Shore, although purchased only a short time before in Bombay. Thus a dozen of Soda Water pays half a rupee when going on board. And not long ago, one of these gentlemen requiring a Ham, sent for one to his Steward which was made to pay duty, although only shipped two days before. Remembering this, the next time he required one, he had it boiled, *and thus saved his bacon, —not willing to go the whole hog.* What would he have said if a hungry Tide waiter (but as luck will have it, there are none in Bombay) had cut a slice, by way of *Draw-back* to his appetite? We think it would have been quite in character. Surely some relief might be given in these trifling cases, where much irritation is caused, without any profit to the revenue.

In reply to "A Subscriber's" letter we can only say we suppose the Merchants he alludes to did not make a tender. As the Government Officers are generally good hands at driving a bargain for our honorable Masters, and would hardly pay 16 rupees a hogshead more, than was necessary.

It is now twenty nine days since the presentment of the Grand Jury was handed to Sir Henry Roper, we hope that long ere this the different topics which were urged upon the attention of the learned Judge, have been brought to the notice of the Government here, and that the Government of India have been solicited to listen to the prayer, and that the regulation for our dearly beloved friends the Hamals, Buggy Wallas, Boatmen &c. has not been forgotten.—We have so often before shewn the necessity of a measure, for the benefit of our friends, that we feel a peculiar interest, not only for ourselves, but the public,—more particularly as it touches (as well as theirs) our pockets and tempers—our table is literally heaped with letters on the extortions made by these folks, and we thus feel ourselves compelled to refreshen the Government on the importance of the question, and the eventual benefit that will accrue to all classes of Society on our suggestions being adopted.

We perceive from the columns of our contemporary the "*Times*"; the proposition of the establishment of Coffee Rooms or an Exchange for the benefit of the Captains of Vessels, Merchants, and others, frequenting the Port. We presume that the undertaking is intended to imitate that of Lloyds.—We are happy to see such a proposition emanating from a mercantile body, such as that of our Chamber of Commerce (who by the by seem to intend, as a benefit to all concerned, to carry on their business on the same location)—We recollect Lloyds well—Where a plate of Sandwiches, a glass of good Sherry, or a cup of Coffee were the standing fare, and where business was transacted with the best of good feeling and alacrity,—which was perhaps enhanced by a little bodily refreshment. —We should think it would be a great source of advantage to have an Exchange, where all people might meet to transact business.—Almost every large mercantile town in Europe, boasts of such an Edifice. It would be of universal benefit to all persons engaged in Commercial pursuits, more particularly to the Commanders of Merchantmen.—We trust ere long to see a Building erected, such a one, as the increasing importance of Bombay is worthy of.

Indian Intelligence.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Delhi Gazette, July 29.

Among the news contained in our Correspondence with Affghanistan, mention is made of the arrival of a messenger at Bameean from Orgunje, who reports that the invading Russian force is in quick retreat upon Oremburg, meeting with daily losses of men and camels from the intense cold and want of pasture. This account we suspect is, but a part and parcel of the news already received, and we must await other information from Captain Abbott or Lieut. Shakespeare before we can give out the Russian position authentically. Real information is so difficultly obtained, and so many discrepancies occur between the report we now receive, and those attributed to Sir A. Burnes that we pause before giving those that daily reach us, the credence we formerly did. Although pretty certain of the halt, we are not quite sure of the retreat, because we think, if the latter alternative became imperative, some negotiations would have been entered into with the Khan of Khiva, as to the liberation of the captives, and their future conduct, which, fulfilling the *declared* object of invasion, would have concealed the absolute necessity of a retreat forced upon the Russians by the climate and country. The Khan backed by English advice, has so it is said, declared himself ready to enter into negotiations for the above purposes, and if it really be the case that the Russians are retiring, when, apparently, their, object was within their reach, it is only to advance on a future and more favorable opportunity; news must, however, soon arrive from the parties who have gone towards Khiva and Russia, which will settle a question we are tired of speculating upon.

Nuwab Jubber Khan with his family and accompanied by the grown up sons, women and children of Dost Mahomed, did actually arrive at Bameean on the 3rd July, they make a formidable party consisting of 700 men, women and Children, with 600 head of cattle. They were to leave on the 6th instant, in the order we described last week, Jubber Khan going to Cabul and Dost Mahomed's family striking off from Urgundee to Ghizni. A party of the detachment of Horse Artillery, some Affghan Horse and some of the Shah's 4th Regiment crossed the Hindoo Khosh to hasten the Nuwab's movements. Jubber Khan soon became aware of the approach of the force and came on in quick time. The force, commanded by Captain Garbett, took quiet possession of a fort which commanding, as it done, the only practicable route into Toorkistan, is of the utmost importance, and several Chiefs, who had hitherto held back, also came in; thus a British force has advanced within 100 miles of the Oxus in Toorkistan. The whole country is described as one "tower of strength" which if well defended, would be impregnable, and some of the defiles it is considered, *could not* be forced. The country in the environs is described as quiet and safe, Officers travel with the greatest security without guards, and we are assured upon creditable and unprejudiced authority that the people in the neighbourhood of Bameean hail the appearance of the British troops, affording them, as it does, protection against Affghan oppression, and a defence against the plundering Usbecks. The climate is delightful, the earth well cultivated, and its various productions are cheerfully and liberally supplied by the country people, and to one fond of fine scenery, not caring to "rough it" occasionally, and fond of adventure, Bameean and the Khosh are not such *very* bad places.

Our Letters direct from Candahar, of a recent date, state all to be perfectly quiet; though in one of our letters from Cabul mention is made of the discovery of a conspiracy in Candahar for rising against, and murdering the Europeans? while the lives of the Sepoys were to be spared in the hope of making them useful in a march towards Cabul. We must however have further information on this subject before we place implicit credit in the report.

The 1st Troop of Cabul Artillery, under Lieutenant Cooper, arrived at Candahar from Quettah on the 16th July; it left the latter place on the 3d ultimo, and consequently missed the late assault on the Fort, of which they had early intelligence at Candahar. The Troop met with no accident on the march, beyond the death of a Sepoy, whose leg was fractured while assisting the guns down the Kojack Heights; there being no European Medical Officer with the Artillery, amputation was not resorted to, and mortification took place of which the Sepoy died.

A wing of the Shah's 1st Regiment accompained the Troop as far as the Kojack Pass, and then returned to Quetta. By the assistance of Lieutenant Bosanquet 200 fine Beloochees, the very men who last year, annoyed the advance of the Army of the Indus, were procured to assist in dragging the guns across the heights, and their strength and activity were of the greatest service.

The Troops at Candahar are generally healthy.

An order was at one time given for part of the 4th Company 2d Battalion of Artillery to move with two 18-pounders to Ghuzni, but it was afterwards countermanded.

Delhi.—It never rains but it pours, and the *saw* has been pretty well exemplified during the week, the Jumna has encroached beyond its usual bounds, even during *the rains*, Every one, except Bunneahs, rejoice in the prospect of plentiful crops and cheap prices. Much credit is due to the Magistrate for the way in in which he has secured the bridge of boats this year, as yet it has not given way. We wish we could give him equal credit for the state of the roads which if not shortly repaired will be entirely washed away; we believe the Government make a pretty round sum by the bridge of boats and it would be as well to return a portion of it to the community in the shape of a well kunkered road.

A respectable woman a *Cashmerienne* set the whole town in an uproar last week, by making preparations to burn with the corpse of her deceased husband, the vigilance of the police and the exertions of the joint Magistrate prevented the Suttee taking place, but it was necessary to use force, the woman expressing her determination and using her utmost efforts to destroy life by dashing herself on the floor of the house where she was confined. The Brahmins were, as usual, at the bottom of it and would have willingly gloated themselves over the sacrifice, the punishment of a few of these gentry would not be without its effect upon such occasions.

A Boy of the Buneeah Caste was atrociously murdered the other evening in the City, for the sake of the ornaments on his person, valued at 100 rupees; proclamation after proclamation has warned the Natives of the danger of allowing Children to roam about with Jewels on their persons, but to no purpose.

The Subscription for our Races in the next cold weather is progessing.

Agra Ukhbar, August 1.

The following authentic account dated 8th July of the present state of affairs at Quettah, relieves us of much anxiety regarding the position of Captain Bean and his gallant comrades, which the dark coloring previously given of it, had created.

A report was prevalent at Candahar that Khelat had been recaptured by Mehrab Khan, and Lieutenant Loveday wounded and made a prisoner. There is however, good reason to doubt the accuracy of this report, and the more so, as our accounts from Quettah say nothing of it.

"The Kakurs have had a salutary lesson, which "will prevent their ever attempting any thing of "this kind again, and they are already calling out "for harder. The Moostong Rebels are still in "force, joined by the son of Mehrab Khan, from "whom Captain Bean yesterday received a very "amusing letter, announcing his arrival at that "place, and his intention of joining his Army at "Sir-i-ab, desiring him to walk out of Shawl forthwith, and meet him in the field, so that the poor "unoffending inhabitants of Quetta, might not suffer. "He was recommended to come, and the sooner the "better."

'A division had taken place amongst the Chiefs, "and it is expected the rebel army will soon disperse. None of the ryots or cultivators in the "vicinity have joined in this outbreak, and had they "the power they would have prevented it; but the "hill tribe of Thuwanees are glad and ripe to join "in any thing where plunder is the object, and "the drunken old Naib of Moostong, must have "been well under his favourite excitement, when he "took the rash step he did. We are still shut up "in the Fort and Town, and so shall continue until "re-inforcements, daily expected from Candahar, "arrive."

"It will henceforth be necessary to keep a consi-"derable force at Quetta and in the neighbourhood, "I have reason to know that Captain Bean months "ago, pointed out the probable consequences of re-"ducing his force to such a handful of men, nor was "it, till he received a peremptory order, that he sent "any portion of his little Detachment away. There "is little doubt that the success of the Murrees over "a detachment in Cutche, was the exciting cause "for this rise, as the Kakurs knowing our strength "not to exceed 200 bayonets and two guns, (the Gun-"ners, they thought, would not stand) they belonged "to the Boolan rangers, and behaved very well) "Bean took command of the 9 pounder, and Ham-"mersly of the 6 pounder, and our men were as "steady as a rock. We opened on them within 15 "yards. They left 20 dead, and upwards of 100 "wounded have been discovered. B—— had two "Gunners shot close to him, one mortally wounded, "the other severely."

As In connection with the preceding we give the following extract of a letter from Candahar:—

"I dare say—will be too busy to write, I sit down "to tell you, that they have had a fight at Quetta. "The Kakurs came down at night and attacked the "Contingent. Bean fortunately had very good in-"formation, and was ready for them, and met them "with two guns. The rascals got a good thrashing, "and made off. The value of accurate intelligence "was never more completely exemplified, for had "they not been prepared, every one of them would "have been slaughtered, and it will show the abso-"lute necessity now of keeping up a respectable "Force in Shawl."

CALCUTTA.

Englishman, July 24.

We regret to learn that the *Repulse*, Bickford, which left the Sand Heads on the 15th April, homeward bound, was obliged to put into the Mauritius for water and provisions on the 10th June, having experienced nothing but light winds and calms all the way down. There was but one months' water on board when the vessel reached Mauritius, so that she could not possibly proceed on to St. Helena without fresh supplies, It was expected the *Repulse* would remain five days at the Mauritius. The *Exmouth* was still there, refitting.

The *Hurkaru* is wrong, we apprehend, in his notion, that the appointment of Mr. Lawrence Peel is a ministerial job to conciliate Sir Robert. It is an appointment in the patronage of which the minister of the day has no share. It is so exclusively in the Court, that even (mirabile dictu!) the Board of Control cannot *control* it; and we think the Court's preference of a conservative may be accounted for, from its general political bias and from its tolerably well known desire not to *encourage* liberalism in India! To this solution may be added the supposable case of its desiring to stand well with the Right Honorable Baronet, who will in all probability be ere long at the head of affairs—for better or for worse?

A letter from Bareilly has the following item which is certainly not creditable to the feelings of the General Officer lately in command there:—

'What do you say to the case of Ensign W. of the 49th who arrived on a Saturday morning, died on the ensuing Thursday, and whose remains, in consequence of his not having called or reported himself, were refused all military honors, even to a carrying party, and the ropes were laid and the coffin lowered by officers and gentlemen of the station.' From this it appears that the omission of a point of form, by a young officer in a dying state, was made the ground of denying professional honors to his remains. We doubt the right of such denial, but no one will doubt its reprehensibleness in other respects.

As it is important to give our military readers as clear a view as we can of the status in which we think the Local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service will be placed, when the new supersession orders from home shall be published to the army; we conceive that the best plan to do this—pending such publication—will be to republish the General Order issued by the President in Council under date the 20th of January last, and then to point out which parts of that order, supposing our bad news to be true as well as bad, it is reasonable to suppose the Government will have to cancel, in consequence of my Lord Hills' 'sic jubeo,' which has given the Court to know and to feel that his *will* is to stand in place of *reason*. The following is the order:

Fort William, 20th January, 1840. The following Military Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Governor General of India in Council, No. 3, dated the 11th September 1839, is published to the Army.

'*Military Department*,'
No. 3 of 1839.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

1. We forward to you the copy of a letter from Lieutenant General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, dated the 5th instant, and of its enclosures, bringing to our notice that the arrangements agreed upon and authorized for the promotion and employment of Her Majesty's Lieutenant Colonels serving in India who are senior as such to our Officers promoted to be Colonels and Major Generals,

28*th Jan.* 1835, *paras.* 1 *to* 9.
19*th Dec.* 1837, *para* 8.

have not been correctly understood. It will be apparent on referring to our letters of the dates noted in the margin that those Officers of her Majesty's Service who have been promoted to the Local Major Generals are eligible to be appointed to Brigade Commands in Divisions whether their Regiments may be serving in those Divisions or not, provided always that no interference be permitted with the commands on the General Staff allotted to the Major Generals or Brigadier Generals and Brigadiers to the Queen's and Company's Forces respectively.'

2. In our letter of the 28th January 1835. We stated that if it shall be found impracticable to make either of the arrangements then suggested for the employment of Officers of Her Majesty's Service who might be Senior in a Division, to an Officer appointed to the Command of that Division, it would 'be indispensibly necessary that the Officers so situated should be called upon to consider of the course they would have to take; and they must have the option of retiring from the country as they would do if promoted to be Major Generals on a General Brevet and not appointed to serve on the Staff.' We have now to apprize you that Local Major Generals so situated may continue to reside in India unemployed like Major Generals in our service, receiving the Pay and Batta of their regimental Rank, but with the understanding that the Brigade Commands usually allotted to the Queen's Service shall be given to the Queen's Officers available for them at each Presidency according to seniority.

We are, &c.,

London, 11th September, 1839.

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With reference to the above letter the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to declare:

1. That Local Major Generals of Her Majesty's Service are eligible under the appointment of Government for employment as Brigadiers, where Queen's Troops are stationed, provided that such appointment shall not interfere with the Commands on the General Staff allotted to Company's Officers.

2. That the Senior Local Major Generals (of the Regiments at each Presidency) are in preference to be so employed.

3. That the Brigadiers' terms of serving shall be limited, as in the case of Major General, to five years: and half the number of years which any Officer may have served prior to the promulgation of this Order, in Command of a Brigade, including any temporary Command of a Division, shall be deducted from that term.

4. That Local Major Generals of Her Majesty's Service who prefer remaining in India, in expectation of succeeding by Seniority to Brigade Commands, may do so—selecting their residences within the Presidency in which their Regiments are serving, and receiving the Pay and Full Batta of their Regimental Rank.

5. That Local Major Generals of Her Majesty's Service must hereafter be held to be intelligible to retain the Command of their respective Regiments and must vacate their Brigade Commands on the departure of their Regiments from India, or from one Presidency to another.

6. That Local Major Generals of Her Majesty's Service who have served five years as Brigadiers, are not, without special sanction, to remain in India in receipt of Full Batta, although the Regiments to which they belong may still continue on the Indian Establishment.

7. That these Rules shall have effect from the date of this General Order.

By this order it will be obvious to the army that the then local Government was not indifferent to the just interests of the Company's service, nor lax nor cold in its endeavours to secure those interests. In fact, the provisions of that order applied, as we have already said, the last remaining safeguard that there was left for it to apply, to protect the Company's officers from the most frequent and cruel supersession that can well be conceived, short of the measures of utter despotism; and indeed we can imagine no greater testimony to its effectualness, in that stage of the Fane procedure, than the reception with which it seems to have met at the Horse Guards, where it was at once perceived to be a *bar* to the future undue exercise of favoritism by the pushing forward and thrusting in of fortunate young Lieutenant Colonels—the hop, step, and jump ones of five or six years total service—to monopolise, in due time, whatever commands were likely to lead to honor in consequence of field service,—for a Queen's Officer may easily be a Major General in India after a total service of from twenty-one to twenty-six years; whereas it is almost impossible that a Company's Officer can obtain the same grade *under* a service of from thirty-eight to five and forty years. Had there been a Marriage Brevet it would not have brought in a single Bengal officer under forty years service, while several Queen's Officers of not more than thirty-three and thirty-four years standing, would have been promoted in India. Hereafter, of course, this disparity will be far greater, for as the present Queen's corps are relieved, it will be an object to the fortunate Lieutenant Colonels to come out with the relieving regiments, and we shall soon have local Major Generals considerably less than thirty years in the army,—and it might be, and doubtless in many instances hereafter will be, of not more than twenty! The portions of the foregoing order which will now have, we suppose, to be expunged, should it not be totally annulled, and an entirely new one issued, will be, certainly, the first half of the 5th paragraph, and also, probably the 6th paragraph, and we presume the 3rd likewise. for with less of rescindment Lord Hill's measure cannot work as he evidently means that it *shall*. Of course, although they will now have the anomalous privilege of doing duty with their regiments, as lieutenant colonels, majors, &c. as the case may be, they will still be obliged to give *that* up, in the event of their regiments being in a division commanded by a Company's Major General regularly on the staff; and we believe it is known in Calcutta, through private intelligence from home, which may be relied on, that the Court made an endeavour to get a paragraph into their despatch to the effect that *if it chanced* (say, from some such cause as the foregoing, or from any cause) that a Local Major General should be absent from his regiment, when it was ordered on service, he should not then be allowed to join it. Even this would have given the Company's officers a *little* more safety from wholesale supersession, but His Horse Guards Lordship burked it. We shall, of course, have to return to this subject more than once, and so for the present shall conclude, and wait perhaps the issue of the new orders before we elaborately enter upon it again. We hope, however, that it will be ably and actively discussed in our correspondence department, that the Court may have *that* proof, at all events, that it is not looked at with apathy or indifference by those whose professional interests it so vitally affects.

Englishman, July 27.

The *Observer* says, that Mr. Bird will succeed to the Lieutenant Governorship of the North Western provinces, as a matter of right. There is no right in the case, nor need it be conferred on a member of council at all.

The *Bengal Herald* elegantly laments that (speaking of Lord William Russell's murder) 'a quiet and amiable man cannot *lay* down to sleep,' in a well watched street,—where both 'street *and* neighbourhood *is* exceedingly well watched'—without waking next morning and finding his throat cut from ear to ear. Our contemporary has not yet engaged Tamburini.

Our Saturday's Grandmother has a piece (a column and a quarter) of super-twaddle on the BAREILLY FUNERAL CASE, which (not in any admiration of it as a composition!) we shall probably republish one of these days, just to shew what a lucky thing it is to have a judicious defender, who commences by pronouncing the alleged conduct to be of the most revolting and disgraceful description,—thus pre-recording his sentiments for his client's peculiar satisfaction in the event of the charge being proved to be irrefutable! In present reference, however. to but one part of the article, we beg to say that when we have the assurance of an officer to a fact regarding which he writes us from his own knowledge of its occurrence, we consider *that* to be authority enough for us to give his account insertion. When other parties, though with no means of knowledge. question the statement, then proofs of it may be called for, for their satisfaction.

FORGERY AND SWINDLING.

Hurkaru, July 25.

The following statement has been sent us for publication, by a respectable mercantile house in this city, and we give it the most conspicuous place in our paper:—

'A person calling himself W. *H.* Gore, arrived at Calcutta in the month of February last, bringing with him a letter of introduction to a house in Calcutta, purporting to be from one of the first houses in Sydney. In a postscript to a letter received on 25th January, through the Post Office from the Sydney house, by their Agents in Calcutta, it was stated that such a letter has been given to Mr. Gore, a young gentleman of wealth and respectability, and that his bills were good.

'Mr. Gore left Calcutta in February, per *Sir Edward Ryan*, for Singapore, and proceeded thence to Batavia, in the *Blora*. Two houses in that place, sometime before the arrival of the *Blora* received letters from their correspondents in Calcutta and Singapore, stating that Mr. W. H. Gore, of the Bengal Civil Service, was about to sail for Batavia, and that his bills on his Agents were good. When Mr. Gore presented himself, he was of course well received. He stated that he was a ward and nephew of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. and he had been entrusted by Lord Auckland, with despatches for the China Fleet. One of his packets was addressed to the Commodore, and the other to the Captain of the first ship-of-war that might arrive from England at Anjeer on her way to China. The packets bore every appearance of being genuine official dispatches, and were forwarded to Anjeer, to wait the arrival of the Fleet.

'The postscript to the letter from the Sydney house, is a forgery as well as the letter of introduction.

'The letters from the Calcutta and Singapore houses to their Batavia friends are also forgeries.

'It appears that he must have taken letters out of the letter bags of the vessels, in which he was passenger, concealed what he thought might be useful, and added postscripts or entirely rewrote the letters, as suited his fancy. Where the handwriting could not be easily imitated, he adopted the latter plan, and the parties finding the letters, from their friends and the letters of introduction in the same handwriting, supposed that a partner not in the habit of managing that department had written them.

Mr. Gore sailed from Batavia on the 25th April per *Eugenie*, bound to Rotterdam, accompanied by his Bengalee servant, and will, no doubt, continue his vocation, should an opportunity offer. He is described from Batavia thus:—

'Middling stature, thin, rather sallow complexion, hands large and coarse, glossy black hair, dark hazel eyes, with a sharp restless expression of countenance. He stooped a little; and his appearance and manners were not exactly those usually found among Bengal civilians; but he appeared a person of some education, perfectly at his case in society here, and never for a moment lost sight of his assuming character'

'This ought to be a warning to Commanders of Vessels in particular, to be more careful of their letter bags'

Englishman, July 28.

We understand Mr. Lawrence Peel was to embark for India in the course of the present month—July. Mr. Turton will thus have a four months' lease of the office, if not more

We request our military readers' attention to an extract we have made from the *Oriental Obesrver* of Saturday last, on the subject of Tract-distribution in villages, on the line of march, by officers. The opinions and sentiments being such as have our concurrence, generally, we need not at present do more than refer to them as expressed by our contemporary; but it is possible that we may have to enter on the subject at some future time ourselves, for if the practice encreases we shall be sure to hear of it, and shall be sure to oppose it, as one which loudly calls for prohibition.

We invite attention to an advertisement in a foregoing column of a meeting which is to be held at Simlah on the 12th August, for the purpose of taking measures to establish a Fire Insurance Office. We are rather surprised that no such institution at present exists on this side of India, for the *risk* of fire, especially to Bungalows, is considerable, while the actual occurrence of fires is extremely rare,—thus presenting at once an inducement to insure, and an encouragement to invest capital. We have very little doubt that the project will receive support, and in the mean time we would recommend all intending Presidency subscribers to communicate with Mr. Hamilton at once, for there are but three or four days to elapse between this and the 'latest safe day' for communication with Simlah, so as to reach that place by the 12th proximo.

We perceive in yesterdey's *Hurkaru*, among the items selected from the late papers, the following bit from the *London Courier*, which his so extremely applicable to our remarks on Lieutenant Hollis's case, that we feel bound to publish it, with the view of particularly attracting to it the serious attention of both the Madras Government and the Bombay Commander-in-chief. This is the extract:—

'Two individuals were a short time back condemned to death at Cork, (one of whom Casey, it will be recollected, made a desperate attempt to escape from prison,) but owing to an informality in passing sentence, the words, to be buried within the precincts of the jail, having been omitted, the judges, on an appeal being laid before them, have decided by six to four in favour of the prisoners. There was another error in the judgement; they were sentenced for Saturday, the 15th; but there was no Saturday, the 15th? The mistake arose from one of those catchpenny almanacks having been handed to the bench. It was calculated for 1839 but the cover had been torn off, and a new one put on bearing the date of 1840!'

There is nothing new nor extraordinary in this decision of the Judges, even in the case of men duly convicted of an atrocious crime—so tender are they always that no man shall be dealt with in the least contrary to law; but what we point it out, thus particularly for is with a view to its being contrasted with the case at Bombay. What caused the informality in the sentence at home, does not appear to have been of great consequence than what we contend has caused it in the local case. In both the form rather than the essence of the law appears to have been departed from; for the place of burial would not seem to be of any substantial consequence in a sentence of death upon a right conviction; and we presume that no one even pretended to doubt the Saturday which was *meant*, though it might have been the 14th *date* instead of the 15th; yet there can be as little doubt that it was proper to decide in favour of the prisoners, for if words might be left out here and there, in a judgement, or other than the proper formula applied, the carelessness or design of judges might at last, extend the latitude, and induce serious mischief. In Lieutenant Hollis's case, there is the additional question of the legality of the tribunal itself; but however that may be determined, the verbal form of the sentence is so loose and imperfect, as to render execution upon it extremely unadvisable.*

* In our yesterday's leader on it there are two *erratas* which we may as well correct. In line 28, *commenced* is put for *convened*, and in line 55, *war for words!*

Hurkaru, July 18.

There was a report in circulation yesterday afternoon, that the H. C. S. Steamer *Queen* had arrived, bringing accounts of the troops having quietly taken possession of Macao! We made enquiries but could find no foundation for the report.

The *Englishman* yesterday devoted five articles to five different cotemporaries, all of whom (we were not in the number) received a pleasant word or two of advice or instruction from the *Magnus Apollo*. It may seem ungracious in us, after having been thus excepted, to turn round unprovokedly upon our morning cotemporary, and attack him for what may be, after all, more his misfortune than his fault; but really we do so dirty our fingers, every morning, to say nothing of our clean unmentionables and sometimes the snowy damask upon our breakfast-table, with the vile, transferable ink, in which the *Englishman's* broad sheet rejoices, that we cannot restrain any longer from beseeching our cotemporary to go to the expense of a fresh supply and to take care that he procures a composition, which will keep, with a little more stability, to its proper place on the surface of the paper. The *Commercial Advertizer* seems to doubt the possibility of transferring the letters of a printed copy to stone; but let him try a fine fresh number of the *Englishman* some morning on his table cloth, and he will no longer be thus sceptical. Any printed copy may be transferred, in a few seconds, to the stone, with the help merely of the acid. we believe, with which the stone is prepared;, but the letters of the *Englishman* may be transferred to a table-cloth or a pair of trowsers, without the application of any other acid than that, which it contains in itself.

We have much satisfaction in publishing, in another column, an extract from the proceedings of the Society of Arts, at a Meeting of the Members of that Scientific body, over which the Duke of Sussex presided, from which extract our readers will learn, we feel assured which much gratification, that the Society have voted a gold medal to be presented to Mr. C. Bruce, as a testimonial to the merits of that gentleman, in establishing the very important fact, that so important an article of commerce as tea, is not only capable of being grown and cultivated to perfection in the eastern territories of the British Empire, but that it is indigenus therein. The specimens of tea culture, already transmitted to England, have stood the test of the severest judgment of the most experienced judges of this article, and have been found not only to be not wanting, but to excel. The produce of Assam, has been declared to be an article capable of rivalling the best produce of China, and there can be no doubt that in the experimental proof of this fact, a new source of commerce is opened out for the mutual benefit of both India and England—and not only so. but by transferring the tea commerce of England, from China to Assam, we shall be rendered independent of the caprice and prejudice of the Chinese Government. This testimonial of the Society of Arts, to the beneficial labours of Mr. Bruce, was accompanied by a highly encomiastic speech from the Duke of Sussex, was entrusted to the charge of Mr. Alexander Rogers, (formerly of this City) Chairman of the Committee of Colonies and Trade, to be by him transmitted, with the thanks of the Society, to Mr. Bruce in Assam.

Courier, July 29.

At the third sale of the landed property, put up by order of the Registrar last Thursday, at Messrs. Tulloh and Co's rooms, the following two houses were disposed of:

Belonging to thee state of the late J. S. Dacosta, Esq.—An Upper-roomed House, in Circular Road—upset price 12,000, sold for 12.100 rupees.

Belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Wakerell.—A Lower-roomed delapidated house, &c., in King Cooper's Lane—upset price 1,500, sold for 1,500 rupees.

This and the previous two large sales of landed property which have lately taken place, have proved well what was the state of the public purse regarding the investment of money in such securities—the first two sales were crowded with bidders and the lots were in many instances sold to great advantage; few only remain on hand—these, in consequence of the paucity of the bidders present last Thursday, and the general lassitude with which the sale went off, we hear, are not likely to be put up again, till the market becomes more favorable.

Some days since we noticed that a Committee of merchants and others is sitting at Bombay by direction of the Government to consider the present Post Office arrangement at that Presidency, and to suggest the mode in which it can be rendered more efficient. That this was not done long since cannot be too strongly vituperated, for during a series of years the total inadequacy of that establishment to perform its duties has been the subject for complaint throughout all India. It evidently requires an entire reform, and we hope that now the enquiry is commenced it will be pursued into every branch of the office.

It is very certain that from the moment the vessel bringing the Overland Mail drops anchor, to the time the dawk packets are delivered at Nagpore, reformation, which in this case is almost a synonym for increased celerity, is required. We have seen it in print that occasionally the Mail packets are not all landed for some hours after the vessel arrives: *this* requires amendment: Post Office officials should be on board ready to run alongside the vessel the instant she arrives; and on no account should the delivery of the Mail be left to a promptness dependant upon the Captain's temperament, or freedom from other occupations. In either the sorting, or delivering departments, or in both, there is a still greater want of efficiency for we see in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 10th instant, (and this is not a solitary example) that they did not get a large portion of their English papers until twenty-four hours after the Mail had arrived. Twenty-four hours delay in the town delivery! This is too bad; and we cannot but forcibly feel that if there is this delay to those resident on the spot, those who are some thousand miles off are not very likely to be better regarded. Let this be compared with what is done at the London Post Office. There, every morning the tens of thousands of letters arrive by eight o'clock A. M., and these are all sorted and delivered, even in the furthest corners of London, before three hours have passed. *This* therefore also requires amendment. Of the dawk arrangement between Bombay and Nagpore, we only know by the effects that it is lamentably deficient. In the first place the packages invariably are wet during the rainy season so as to injure the letters. This we know is said to be unavoidable, but the assertion surpasses belief; and we are quite sure that tin cases of the required size with Caoutchouc covers might be prepared perfectly impenetrable by wet. *This* then ought to be remedied.

The supply of dawk-runners is evidently deficient, because the express—that is when a runner is not so loaded as to diminish his speed—can always go at a speed that enables the whole distance to be passed over in three days less time than usual. There ought therefore to be at least three times as many *more dawk-runners* employed than are retained at present.

The facilities for passing various streams and nullahs intersecting the route are still very deficient, and we know that several bridges lately erected to remove some of these obstructions have been destroyed by the natives for the sake of the iron; this might be prevented at a very small expense by keeping chowkedars to guard each structure, or by paying an annual sum to a neighbouring Zemindar to preserve it in constant repair.

Over *portions* of the route surely the transmission might be facilitated by employing horses. We know this was tried, but the failure arose from trying horses on ground impracticable to them. Then again does not delay occasionally, or even always, occur at Nagpore?—are there not obstructions on this side that station which might be removed or obviated? We think that just now, when the importance of a speedy intercourse is rendered even more than ever desirable, a Committee at Calcutta might not be useless to make enquiries concurrently with that at Bombay. Even the English Government has voted £50,000 to promote the effective transmission between Suez and Bombay; and we think the Indian Government at this period will be inclined to act equally liberally in promoting the completion of the chain. Now is the time to suggest improvements in the route, because now is the time when more than ever delay is desirable to be avoided.

MADRAS.

POSTSCRIPT.

HERALD OFFICE, *Saturday Noon.*

The *Minerva*, from London the 18th of April, with His Excellency Sir S. F. Whittingham and suite on board, is in the offing. Sir Samuel we presume, will land either this evening, or tomorrow morning, with the usual honours, but there will be no member of the Government present to greet his arrival.

The *Samarang*, from London the 20th of the same month, anchored in the Roads early this morning.

Herald, August 5.

The *Gazette* mentions that letters have been received from Scinde, by which "it would appear that Beelochistan is again in an uproar." The son of Mehrab Khan, the late chief of Khelat, who escaped at the storming of that fortress, has raised the standard of rebellion against us. At first success attended the outbreak of the young chief; subsequently, however, he was repulsed by our Political Agent. Confident as is the *Gazette* in the authenticity of these accounts, his brother of the *Times throws cold water upon them.*

Spectator, August 5.

It is notified, we observe, that His Excellency the Commander in Chief, will hold his first Levee on Friday the 7th Instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Banqueting Room. The *Fort St. George Gazette* announces the appointment of the following Officers as Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency—Lieutenant FERDINAND WHITTINGHAM, H. M. 67th Regt., Military Secretary, Lieutenant HENRY BATES. H. M. 82d Regt. and Lieutenant THOMAS DUNDAS H. M. 79th Regt. as Aides. de-Camp.

We regret to announce the death of Colonel MACLEAN, the late Resident at Travancore, which took place after a severe and protracted illness on Friday last. The event has for some time been expected, and will cause several changes in the Military department.

CEYLON.

Observer, July 16.

The Cholera at Galle.

We regret to learn that this fearful scourge has made its appearance at Galle. A letter received this morning says that altho' there have not yet been many cases, they have been very rapid, and for the most part fatal.—

The Agricultural Joint Stock Company.

Notwithstanding some unforseen detentions in the progress of this company, the Shares are already at a premium. We mention this circumstance as we have heard that one or two persons who were ignorant of it have disposed of a few Shares at par.

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